

# BRITISH STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN HALTED

**Situation Is Again Acute  
As Workers Reject  
Wage Basis.**

**TRIPLE ALLIANCE  
WITHHOLDS TIE-UP**

**Rail and Transport Men  
Postpone Sympathy  
Walk-out.**

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, April 12.—Representatives of the striking British coal miners tonight forwarded a note to the government refusing to accept as a basis for negotiations with the mine owners the proposals framed and presented to them by Prime Minister Lloyd George.

The previous declaration by Lloyd George that the miners' demands for a national wage scale and a national profits pool were "impracticable" is believed to have caused the refusal of the miners' executives to continue parleys with the owners, begun yesterday and continued this morning.

Lloyd George Gets Note.

The note, which was addressed to Lloyd George, said:

"We have fully considered the terms set forth by you in writing to us this morning. For reasons already stated to you in the full conference, the miners' executives feel compelled to reject the terms proposed, as they offer no solution of the present dispute."

In spite of the fact that this declaration by the strikers brought statements from various government leaders that the situation once more was "extremely critical," there was renewed hope for the averting of a national industrial calamity when it was learned almost simultaneously that the other members of the triple alliance—the railway men and the transport workers—through their executives, had decided that they would not join the coal strike.

Sympathy Strike Postponed.

The officials of these two crafts sent word tonight to all branches of their unions in the United Kingdom, ordering the men to remain at their tasks "until further orders." The message also contained the words "the situation is still critical."

For a time late today exciting scenes occurred in the vicinity of Unity House, where the triple alliance executives met. A great crowd had assembled in the neighborhood, but although a large force of soldiers and police was fully equipped, and the streets on the way to their emergency barracks.

Three conferences took place today before the formal refusal of the miners to accept the terms was decided upon. Lloyd George first met separately with the owners and miners, and later jointly.

Miners' Leaders Firm.

Neither the owners nor the Premier were able, however, to shake the firmness of the miners' representatives in their demands, and their leader, Frank Hodges, bluntly insisted:

"For the first time in British history the workers are going to have their share of the total prosperity in trade."

Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, which were read at the joint conference, stated the government's viewpoint as unchanged from that previously announced, the only sign of conciliation being the renewal of an offer to extend aid to miners in the poorer districts until the coal industry has resumed a normal aspect.

The document declared:

"The miners' demands for a national pool of profits and national settlement of the wage controversy have been carefully considered. The government considers that one of these aims is not practicable and that the other is not."

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**Marine Machine Gun  
Unit Sent to Glasgow**

LONDON, April 12.—Five hundred marines, with machine guns and tanks, were dispatched to Glasgow tonight, to reinforce the already strong military forces there in dealing with the coal strike situation.

This action came as the result of threatened serious developments in that quarter following the rejection by the strikers of terms of settlement proposed by Premier Lloyd George in conference today.

The forces at Glasgow were augmented because the population in the Clyde districts has a strong Communist bias.

In Southern Wales the miners' leaders have issued a manifesto appealing to the men not to use violence.

The manifesto says:

"The government little knows you, if it thinks you can be overruled by a display of force. Do not allow your just resentment at this provocative move to find expression in fratricide. Fraternize with the troops. Their bodies are in khaki—their hearts are with you."

According to the Daily Herald, the mouthpiece of British Labor, the triple alliance will meet this morning to decide upon the actual time at which the general strike will be called.

# BRITISH SEA LORD PASSES LIE TO DANIELS ON JAP ASSERTION

**Denies Claim That England Is Building Submarines for Mikado.**

By JOHN STEELE.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, April 12.—Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to a request today, gave a definite and precise denial to a statement made by the Under Secretary of the Navy, Daniels in Congress last January, that a large number of battleships and submarines were being built in England for Japan.

"I have made careful inquiries and found that no capital ships, battleships or battle cruisers, are being built in England for Japan and, so far as I know, no submarines," he declared.

"I find that the British admiralty is disposed to regard the Japanese naval program as largely bluff."

The British government is deeply interested in the attitude that President Harding will take on naval disarmament and is waiting to see whether he will follow the suggestion of Congress and call a naval disarmament or limitation conference.

Great Britain is willing to be a party to such a conference and will be glad to arrive at an agreement with the United States, but, it is declared, she can never afford to allow herself to become an inferior sea power. To prevent this she will spend her last penny.

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# CAR LINE MERGER LEADS DISTRICT BILLS IN SENATE

**Reclassification, Lincoln  
And Lee Bridge and  
Streets Featured.**

Nearly a score of District bills were among 573 measures introduced in the Senate yesterday, Senators Ball, Sterling, King, Frellinghuysen, Harrison, Capper, McKellar, Kenyon and Jones, of Washington, contributing to the deluge.

Among them was a bill providing for the merger of all the street car lines in Washington, including the Georgetown & Tennyaltown, City and Suburban and Washington and Rockville lines with the Capital Traction and the Washington Railway and Electric companies.

Senator King, of Utah, handed in a bill authorizing the construction of the Lincoln-and-Lee bridge across the Potomac River from B street northwest, to the Arlington gates.

A bill to establish an office of accounts and estimates and provide an annual budget was among several measures looking to better business methods in the government departments. It was introduced by Senator King.

Wants "Jim Crow" Rules.

Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to regulate street railways to provide equal and separate accommodations for white and colored passengers.

Senator Capper, of Kansas and Senator Poinsett, of Washington, introduced bills providing for the election of delegates from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives. The measures were similar in many respects, two delegates being asked. Senator Capper's measure proposes the election of a board of commissioners consisting of four members and an army engineer and fixing the salaries at \$4,500.

Senator Ball, chairman of the District Committee, introduced measures providing for the widening of First street northeast, linking the old Civil War forts with a parkway, providing for the payment of claims on building labor, enlarging the municipal corporation, enlarging the loaning of money on securities and registering persons selling securities and amending the District code so as to curb the carrying of firearms.

Reclassification Bill Presented.

Senator Sterling's reclassification bill was presented, and Senator Frellinghuysen, of New Jersey, introduced a bill establishing in the District of Columbia a government bureau of supply and providing other features. For consolidating the offices of the District and receiver of the District land offices in certain cases and transferring claims for War Risk compensation from the Treasury to the Interior Department Senator McKellar introduced a bill.

Senator McKellar introduced two bills providing for the retirement of civil service employees and relief of employees of the government eligible for retirement.

A bill to regulate marine insurance in the District as a model for other States, was introduced by Senator Jones, by whom the fifty-fifty bill, which merges the bills were introduced.

Senator McLean, of Connecticut, offered a bill permitting the heads of government departments to participate in Senate debates.

Features of Merger Bill.

The car merger bill provides for a tax on the net operating income of the Washington Railway and Electric and the Capital Traction companies, pending the consolidation of the various lines, fixing July 1, 1922 as the time limit. Under this plan the Potomac Electric Power Company could be absorbed by the Washington Railway and Electric of which it is a subsidiary, as the initiatory step in the general consolidation. Earnings in certain cases in excess of 7 per cent are to be taxed 75 per cent.

**BARNETT'S MOTHER  
DIES IN MIDWEST**

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnett, mother of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, located in Washington when he was in command of the Marine Corps during the war died Monday at Annapolis. She was 87 years old.

Gen. Barnett is now stationed on the Pacific Coast.

# Urged Treaty With Colombia

**Both Domestic and Foreign Questions Are Discussed.**

**STAND ON PEACE  
PACT OUTLINED**

**President Stresses Home Questions as of Prime Importance.**

President Harding clearly outlined his attitude on foreign and domestic problems in his message to Congress, read before joint session in the House chamber yesterday.

The bulk of the message was based on home questions. The crowded chamber waited expectantly, however, for the President to reach the passages dealing with foreign relations, and when finally, in clear, ringing tones he enunciated the Administration stand with regard to the Versailles treaty and league of nations, a sharp outburst of cheering for a moment drowned his voice.

**Taxation Burden.**

Restriction of national expenditures of lifting of the burdens of war taxation were declared by President Harding to be the most pressing domestic problems.

In outlining other reconstruction policies, the President urged immediate enactment of emergency tariff legislation to benefit the farmers, complete revision of the tariff laws, budget legislation, investigation by Congress of the fixing of the responsibility for present conditions, maintenance of an American merchant marine, and investigation by Congress of "open price associations" which may have retarded the decline of retail prices in a degree proportionate to prices paid the original producer.

**Harding Has Different View.**

Optimism expressed by many Congressional leaders, regarding the possibility of a substantial reduction in the aggregate revenue, is not shared by President Harding. The declaration in the President's address to Congress, that "the most substantial relief from the tax burden must come from the revision of the revenue of internal taxes, and the revision of, or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose," was at variance with statements exactly in accord with that of former Secretary of the Treasury Houston and the experts of the Treasury Department, who have held over from the Democratic administration.

**Reference to War Debt Vague.**

While the President made only a vague reference to the question of the war debt, his remark relative to the \$4,000,000,000 tax total gave reason to believe that he may not approve the policy advocated by many Republicans, that no attempt should be made to retire the floating debt from current revenues, but that the Treasury certificates of indebtedness totaling more than \$2,500,000,000 should be funded into long-term obligations, and the burden of the war debt passed along to a future generation.

Some members of the House Ways and Means Committee were surprised at the President's estimate of national revenues, and would not believe that his \$4,000,000,000 figure applied to "internal taxes" until they had examined the printed text of the address.

Representatives Mondell and Good, who have urged an actual reduction in the aggregate to be derived from taxation, have estimated the total necessary revenues.

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# HARDING POLICY IN COLOMBIAN TREATY TYPICAL

**Friendliness for Americas  
Indicated by Step, Declares Sullivan.**

By MARK SULLIVAN.

When Harding picked the Colombian treaty as the first item in his foreign program, his principal motive was that the placating of Colombia should be the first step in a broad policy of "friendly neighborliness" for and confidence in the United States on the part of not only Colombia but also Mexico and all Latin-America.

Secretary Fall is among the small group of President Harding's advisers whose counsel he takes on the subject of Mexico, and Secretary Fall advised the passage of the Colombian treaty as a means of showing Mexico and all Latin-America that we intend to treat those countries as equals, and intend to honor their just demands on us, just as much as we are determined to make them honor our just demands on them for damages that have been done to us and to our people in the various revolutions.

This motive having caused Harding to decide to push the Colombian treaty, he approached various Republican Senators who had opposed the treaty in past years, and asked them privately to withdraw their opposition. The President was probably surprised by the vehemence with which some of these Republican Senators refused. One of those of whom President Harding made this request was Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota. Senator Kellogg refused the request firmly and will make one of the arguments against the adoption of the treaty.

A Form of "Persuasion."

The elevation of Senator Kellogg at the beginning of the present session, to a position on the Foreign Relations Committee was interpreted, somewhat humorously, as a means of persuading him to withdraw his opposition to the Colombian treaty. By the rule of seniority, Senator Kellogg has long been entitled to a place on the Foreign Relations Committee, but younger Senators have been passed over his head.

Although Kellogg and some others stand by their opposition, several Republican Senators who formerly opposed the treaty have yielded to President Harding's request and are now going to vote for it, notably Senator Lodge, the

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# President Asks For Early Price Readjustment

**End Business Depression  
By Putting Values  
To Normal.**

President Harding, at one point in his message, stressed the necessity for price readjustments.

"Without the spirit of hostility or haste in accusation of profiteering," he said, "some suitable inquiry by Congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship, with helpfulness to both producer and consumer. A measuring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a business revival to end all depression and unemployment."

"The great interest of both the producer and consumer — indeed, all our industrial and commercial life, from agriculture to finance — in the problems of transportation will find its reflex in your concern to aid re-establishment, to restore efficiency, and bring transportation cost into a helpful relationship rather than continue it as a hindrance to resumed activities."

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# DELAY FORESEEN IN PRESENTATION OF ALLIES' BILL

**Secret Treaty May Start  
War Again, Germans  
Fear.**

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

PARIS, April 12.—A member of the reparations commission declared today that the allies' itemized bill on German indemnity cannot be completed by May 1, as the treaty provides. Herr Bergman, chief of the German financial delegation, this afternoon made his final appearance before the reparations commission, contesting figures and the basis of estimating damages, particularly the decision that buildings destroyed were worth three times more than in prewar times. He also disputed the allies' statistics on increasing cost of labor.

After considering the German objections and suggestions the reparations commission began compiling the actual figures on indemnity and the amount of damage sustained.

The reported Franco-British secret treaty on military action against Germany unless the reparations bills are settled, was denied today, but it was rumored Marshal Foch has already submitted plans for increased occupation, including the seizure of the entire Ruhr district, involving 200,000 troops if necessary.

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**Germans Fear Violence  
By French on May First**

BERLIN, April 12.—Reports that the French military party and the French political "apostles of might" are secretly agitating measures of war against Germany on May 1, are causing no little concern in German government circles today.

Under pressure of the increasingly belligerent tone of Paris and an unbroken stream of French threats, the Berlin government is stirring itself to action.

Chancellor Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Simons returned to Berlin at noon today on the same train and within half an hour were in conference with President Ebert. Fehrenbach immediately issued a call for a cabinet meeting, which convened at 5 o'clock.

Convinced that there is a secret agreement between France and England by which France will be given greater freedom of action against Germany, and that America will not exercise any restraining influence, there is a decidedly increasing disposition being manifested here to take the initiative toward new counter proposals.

Dr. Simons found a decidedly hostile political atmosphere here upon his arrival and it was intensified by news of an interview given by him in Switzerland to a French journalist.

In his interview Simons said to have stated that the German government would make new proposals. There is a growing demand that Dr. Simons resign as foreign minister.

Not the slightest doubt exists here but that France will strike a blow at Germany on May 1, from which she will not soon recover, unless some action is taken by foreign powers or by the German government effectively to avert such a crisis.

**THIEVES GET \$2,000  
LOOT IN DIAMONDS**

Paul G. Brook, apartment 76, Mendota apartments, Twentieth street and Kalorama road northwest, reported his rooms had been looted of a collection of diamond rings, valued at more than \$2,000, last night. Brook believed entry was obtained through a bedroom window opening from the fire escape. The articles stolen are: A solitaire, Tiffany set diamond ring, valued at \$500; lady's diamond ring with pearls, valued at \$500; lady's platinum dinner ring, three large diamonds surrounded by smaller diamonds, valued at \$250; lady's cluster diamond ring, center stone with two rows of smaller stones, valued at \$500; lady's platinum wrist watch, diamonds circling the face, valued at \$450, and a lady's pocketbook containing \$5.

# HARDING TO SEEK WORLD PEACE WITH VERSAILLES PACT, MESSAGE REVEALS

**Conference of Washing-  
ton with All Nations  
Present Probable.**

**ROOT SEEN LEADER  
OF FINAL PARLEYS**

**Senate Resolution Ending  
War Would Not Em-  
barrass Allies.**

By FRANK H. SIMONS.

From the international standpoint, President Harding's message contains a single sensation. His declaration which eliminates the United States from the list of possible members of the present league of nations has long been foreshadowed, and his endorsement of a Knox resolution abolishing the technical state of war with Germany has been foreseen for many weeks.

But in indicating his conviction that the treaty of Versailles should be the basis for the restoration of conditions of peace the President has broken new ground wholly unexpected.

**Meaning of Notes Unfolded.**

In the larger sense we see now unfolded, not only the real meaning of the several notes already uttered by the Secretary of State to Germany and to our former associates of the war, but the future policy under which this country is to readjust itself to the world. In a very literal sense the new President has taken up Mr. Wilson's challenge and, through his Secretary of State, will undertake to disentangle the covenant of the league of nations from the body of the treaty of Versailles and proceed to the re-making of the treaty, subject to necessary reservations, restricting American obligations and guaranteeing American rights.

Beyond all else this means that the new administration has perceived the impossibility of undertaking to make a separate peace with the Central Powers and the equal impracticability of persuading our former associates to "scrap" the treaty of Versailles and draw a new document. To seek to make a separate peace with the Central Powers means to place us in a position of an applicant and deprive us of all the advantages of a co-victor in the war. To ask the associated nations to abandon their gains of the war, as recognized in the treaty of Versailles and join us in negotiating a new settlement with Germany, is to ask the impossible.

**International Conference Seen.**

Taken in connection with other incidents which have happened in recent days, it is plain that the President's message foreshadows an international conference, not improbably held in Washington, in which all the nations which took part in the battle with us will be represented, and in which American rights under the treaty of Versailles and American relations to that treaty, will be established. This, after all, is what Mr. Hughes' several notes preceding the President's message have aimed at. The incoming administration has lost no time in entering formal claim to certain rights, leaving to the future the adjustment of these rights by negotiation.

There has been general confusion in the public mind growing out of the discussion of the Knox resolution as a peace-making document. It is not and cannot be that. Its limit must be the abolition of a technical state of war created by resolution on April 6, 1917. That portion of the original resolution which undertook to establish a policy with respect to future German aggressions, was an invasion of executive promises and an infringement of the battle between President Wilson and the Senate. But now that Mr. Wilson has gone and the battle is over, it is for the new President to negotiate treaties, and the mission of the Senate must be to ratify or refuse to ratify.

**World Work by Versailles Pact.**

To restore peace it will be necessary to negotiate both with the Germans and with the allies, unless we accept the treaty of Versailles as a basis and ratify that treaty with reservations. This latter is the process that the new President advocates. On this basis our former European associates will certainly be glad to meet him. What has

**THREE VITAL POINTS  
OF MESSAGE CITED**

While official comment on the message of President Harding to Congress yesterday was lacking, interpretations from highly authoritative sources stress three important points:

First—The peace resolution so suggested by the President is simply to end a technical state of war with Germany. This resolution will make it plain that the United States loses none of its rights under the armistice agreement, or the Treaty of Versailles.

Second—The Treaty of Versailles will be stripped of the Covenant of the League of Nations and adopted with such changes as the United States deems of importance, or of vital interest to this country.

Third—This government will take its place with the nations of the world in an effort to solve the economic situation of the world; will seek the establishment of an association with the people of the world to preserve peace, along principal founded on peace, and will not consider itself isolated from the rest of the world.

caused apprehension and criticism in Europe has been the impression drawn from the Viviani conversations with various Senators, that American policy envisaged the total "scraping" of the treaty of Versailles, which established the title of all European nations to the territories taken from Germany. Under no circumstances would the European nations join in any such undertaking and the President has recognized the fact as contrasted with the theory, so frequently advanced in the past.

So much for the momentous decision to undertake to make peace under the treaty of Versailles, which was made by Mr. Harding. At that time Mr. Harding was quoted as saying that he was in mind something else which would be the crowning incident in distinguished public service of the former Secretary of State.

As to the issue of status, the President has taken sound and unassailable ground in rejecting the league as the executive of the war. —on the one hand, he has preserved the rights of the victors as established by the war, and on the other of undertaking to prevent the incident of the war from being a permanent defect in the whole structure of the world.

To attempt to administer the Sarre Basin and the Danzig area, to guarantee existing frontiers and to guarantee the achievements of the victors, is to make the mistake of assuming that the function of an association to prevent future wars, incidentally Mr. Harding makes something of the character of the league, which he will later seek to promote.

**Cites Senate Peace Resolution.**

The third detail in the message, which affects world affairs, namely the abolition of the technical state of war by Senate resolution, undoubtedly, the President assumes its proper place in the larger question of peace, when viewed in the light of the President's remarks. It becomes, in fact, a minor detail, a mere technicality of the incident of the war, and assumes a larger significance as it will certainly be destitute of any declaration of policy. Moreover, by reaffirming Mr. Hughes' statement to Germany, the President robs such a resolution of any real significance. The Germans by withholding any colorable character of sympathy with German resistance to allied reparations demands.

There remains a final circumstance. Courteously but firmly the President takes from the Senate the function of negotiating with foreign countries and their representatives. The reason of the Viviani incident, he says, is that the Senate and consolidates that part of the triumph which is essential. But the time has come for international relations to be placed under the control of those who, under the Constitution are charged with the task of negotiating treaties.

**Sees Historic Struggle End.**

In the larger sense, it seems to me, the President's message marks the end of a great, an historic struggle. President Wilson's Paris undertakings, the President's league of nations is to be rejected definitively. A resolution abolishing a technical state of war, which he vetoed, will be passed with the approval of the new chief executive. The treaty of Versailles will be remade, so far as American interests and relations are concerned. But it will be remade by the executive branch of the government, and there will be no real attempt to carry the battle of the league two years to the extent of "scraping" the Treaty, and thus plunging into a hopeless confusion.

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